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EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE.

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Original music by Malcolm Douglas; special costumes designed by Palmer Cox.
Home Talent by 150 Children.
A Gigantic Production.Living Brownies and Real Fairies,
GORGEOUS AND UNIQUE COSTUMES. BIG BALLET.
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LOS ANGELES SOCIETY VAUDEVILLE THEATER.

In conjunction with the San Francisco Orpheum.

Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 4. A Cyclone of Novelties.

BUNTH, RUDD AND FLAKEY, Parisian, Grotesque Comedians.

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PROF. LOIBET with his troupe of educated storks, geese, dogs and monkeys.

Last week of the Peerless Comedienne, LYDIA YEAMANS TITUS.

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Seats on any part of the house; children, 10c; any seat; gallery, 10c; single box and

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Performance every evening, including Sunday. Prices—Parquette, 50c and 30c;

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Regular popular prices.

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Formation of the Kraus Siring Quartet. violin primo.

Adolf Lowinsky, violin secundo. G. H. Muscat, violin. B. Blach, violoncello.

First matinee concert at the Central Hall, 110 S. Broadway.

MISS JESSIE PADGHAM, Solo Soprano.

Monday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 2:30 o'clock sharp. Admission 50c. Tickets for sale at Music stores.

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AT 306 SOUTH SPRING STREET.

Opposite the Hollenbeck, will stop of the town, and they'll be sorry.

This is no dime museum or fake show. You just ask some one who has seen

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KEEP YOUR FEET WARM: Save doctors' bills; Dr. Thacker's foot-bathes and

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ATTORNEYS—

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THE MORNING NEWS

The Times

Associated Press Reports Briefed.

BY CABLE—Pages 1, 2.

Report of officers of the United States war vessel Concord have been seized by Chinese troops. Enormous advance in the price of furs. Money higher on the London market—Manchester markets dull. Henri Rochefort returns to France with great greetings. Marshal Canrobert buried in the Hotel des Invalides. The Chinese peace envoys are told to return to China, not having full plenipotentiary powers to treat. More severe fighting between Chinese and Japanese troops. Details of the burning of the ferryboat Terceira at Rio de Janeiro, involving a loss of one hundred lives. IN CONGRESS—Page 3.

Forecast of work for the coming week in the Senate and House. Belief that Japan will reject the proposed treaty. The construction of a cable to the Hawaiian Islands to come up for discussion.

GENERAL EASTERN—Page 4.

The Order of Railway Conductors will exclude all members of the American Railway Union. Large cargo of silk goods badly damaged by water. Brooklyn toughs block street-cars and beat the motormen. Rio Grande and Pagosa Springs Railway Company incorporated at Denver. Work on the Gulf Railroad to be resumed. The Copyright League disapproves of proposed amendments. Complaints that relief supplies sent Nebraska sufferers have not been distributed. Annual convention of the B'nai B'rith order at Omaha. Rumor about the lost steamer Chicora. Hotel Columbia at McKeesport, Pa., burned. Charles H. Manning, the well-known pool player, dead. Hopes of peace between Mexico and Guatemala. Sepioid accident on the Indiana and Illinois Southern Railroad. Report that the ex-Queen of Hawaii will be banished.

PACIFIC COAST—Page 5.

Cyclist Ziegler's ten-mile record lowered. San Francisco's first schoolmaster dies in New London, Ct. Proposal to celebrate the action of Congress on the Reilly Funding Bill. Fatal accident in Oakland.

AT LARGE—Page 5.

Dispatches were also received from Durban, South Africa; O. Zanzibar, Africa; Westchester, N. Y.; Newton, Ill.; Oakland, Cal.; San Jose, Cal.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Suwanee Springs, Fla.; Omaha, and other places.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Page 11.

The Pasadena W. C. T. U. moving to the front in the prosecution of illegal wine-sellers. The dead body found in Santa Ana River identified. New developments in the Summerland oil fields in Santa Barbara county. San Bernardino will quarantine all outside nursery stock.

THE CITY—Pages 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.

Movements of the legislative investigating committees. The programme for today. An exciting wildcat hunt by the Trampers. Annex of the Athletic Club. The Southern Pacific and the engineers. The feeling against trouble. The Signal Corps medal shoot. A big celebration in Chinatown. Annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Encouraging reports presented. General sporting news.

WEATHER FORECAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 4.—For Southern California: Fair, nearly stationary temperature; light to fresh, generally northerly winds.

HUNTINGTON'S HEALTH.

Not Good, but Yet Not Considered Very Bad.

Associated Press Special Service.

WESTCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 3.—Numerous inquiries have been made regarding the health of C. P. Huntington, the railroad magnate and millionaire, who resides in this village. Although Mr. Huntington is not in the best of health, he was able to go to his office yesterday. He is suffering from a cold and general indisposition, resulting from this, but his ailment is not of such a nature as to be considered serious.

London Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The weather, which has been severe, is now milder. The wheat market is fairly steady, but dull, owing mostly to American advances as to the financial situation in the United States and the heavy selling of wheat. There is no speculation here. The market for grain is on the decline. Business in parcels is limited. Spot is quiet at from 3d to 6d down.

Flour is dull and difficult of sale. Matze is in steady demand for mixed American parcels at 18s 6d. Barley is quiet and steady. Oats are firm and fully exonerate up, owing to the closing of navigation.

A New Railroad.

DENVER (Col.), Feb. 3.—The Rio Grande and Pagosa Springs Railway Company has been incorporated by J. J. McGinnis, Charles D. McPherson, William T. Field, William Pacheco of Denver and Edgar M. Biggs of Catalina, N. M. The capital stock is \$100,000. The company proposes to build a railroad from Lumberton, N. M., on the Rio Grande, to Pagosa Springs, Colo., tapping a region rich in lumber, coal and other minerals, and opening up a fine agricultural and stock-raising country.

Race Horses Arrive.

SACRAMENTO, February 3.—Sallybury's string of fast pacers and trotters arrived from Fresno tonight and were taken to Agricultural Park, where they will, in a few days, be sent against their records. The track is in fine condition, and it is expected that some of last season's Eastern records will be lowered.

BENGAL FIRE

Greets the French Editor, M. Rochefort.

One Who Cried "Down with Him" Threatened.

The Irrepressible Lamponner Again Treads His Native Heath.

Impressive Ceremonies at the Funeral of Marshal Canrobert.

Chinese Peace Envoys Told to Return to China.

Associated Press Special Service.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—(By Atlantic Cable.) M. Henri Rochefort, editor-in-chief of the newspaper L'Intransigeant, who returns to France under the act of amnesty adopted last week after having been in exile since 1889, arrived in Paris today.

The staff of his paper joined M. Rochefort at Amiens, eighty-four miles north of Paris, where a crowd had gathered in the railway station to welcome the well-known journalist. M. Rochefort was heartily cheered. He made a brief address without leaving the train. The public was not allowed to enter the Gare du Nord in this city, but on the arrival of the train in which M. Rochefort was traveling, the pressure became so great the crowd broke down the barricades and invaded the station, shouting, "Vive Rochefort!"

M. Rochefort and his friends had the utmost difficulty in reaching their carriages. There were fully 50,000 persons gathered about the station. The best humor was displayed and frantic cheering indulged in. Rochefort was most moved by the enthusiasm. He bowed repeatedly from his carriage in response to the salutes extended to him. The crowd was so dense that the horses drawing the carriage could go no faster than a walk. One opponent of M. Rochefort gave vent to his feelings by shouting, "A bas Rochefort!" A number of the crowd turned on him and he had a narrow escape from being lynched.

The demonstrations continued along the whole route from the Gare du Nord to the office of L'Intransigeant at 105 Rue Montmartre. The officers were illuminated and the transparency on which were inscribed the words, "Vive la Republique."

Traffic in Rue Montmartre was completely stopped. The crowd sang the "Marseillaise" and shouted for M. Rochefort until at last he appeared on a balcony and waived a handkerchief at his enthusiastic admirers. Forty policemen were stationed in front of the office, but there was no disorder. The crowd then dispersed quietly.

MARSHAL CANROBERT.

The Great Soldier Buried with State Honors.

Associated Press Special Service.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—(By Atlantic Cable.) With state honors the remains of Marshal Canrobert, the last of the marshals of France, were today interred in the Hotel des Invalides. The funeral of the great soldier was made the occasion of imposing military displays. Rue d'Orleans, the street on which the Canrobert residence is situated, was guarded by sailors and detachments from various regiments while the route to the Hotel Invalides was lined with troops of the Paris garrison, under command of Gen. Sausser, military governor of the capital.

The funeral car, which was richly decorated, was drawn by six horses. The coffin was covered with the tricolor. Gens. Billot, Negrier, Jamont and Boisdore and Admirals Duperré and Fleuryer were the pall-bearers. The band of the Republican Guard played a funeral march. A salute of seventeen guns announced the starting of the procession to the Hotel des Invalides. The son of Marshal Canrobert was the principal mourner. He walked directly behind the hearse and was followed by the ministers and a large number of generals and officials. Along the entire route was a dense crowd, all the members of which stood in respectful silence with bare heads as the funeral car passed slowly along. The coffin was borne into the church of St. Doule and deposited on a lofty catafalque. In the church were representatives of President Faure, Queen Victoria and other sovereigns. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, attended the services, but the curate of the parish celebrated mass, after which the coffin was taken to the court of honor adjoining the church. Here Gen. Zurlinden, Minister of War, delivered an oration. He referred to Sebastopol, where, he said, the blood shed by two chivalrous adversaries was destined to purify the sentiments of mutual esteem that unites France and Russia today.

Gen. Zurlinden gave a glowing description of Marshal Canrobert's valor and heroism and asked the army to follow his example. Upon the conclusion of his address the troops rendered the first honors to the dead, and the coffin was deposited under the chapel. Not a single jarring note marred the ceremony.

PEACE ENVOYS.

Told to Return, Not Having Plenipotentiary Power.

Associated Press Special Service.

HIROSHIMA, Japan, Feb. 3.—(By Atlantic Cable.) The envoys from China who were sent to negotiate for peace with Japan, will leave this city for Nagasaki tomorrow. An examination of their credentials revealed the fact that the envoys did not have plenipotentiary power to treat for peace and they were thereupon told they had better return to their own country.

CHINESE WARSHIPS.

Seek Shelter Out of the Range of Guns.

Associated Press Special Service.

YOKOHAMA, Feb. 3.—(By Atlantic Cable.) Further details of the fighting at Wei-Hai-Wei are at hand and from these it is learned that on Tuesday last the Japanese manned the Pal-Chi-Hyaloo forts on the southwestern side of Wei-Hai-Wei, which forts had been captured by them the day previous. The batteries of these forts, together with the combined guns of the fleet, were directed against the Chinese warships with such good effect that the latter sought shelter out of range of the guns. A high wind that was prevailing prevented the Japanese from renewing the attack. The Japanese papers declare five Chinese men-of-war and some torpedo boats were captured. According to other reports, two Japanese vessels were sunk and another seriously damaged.

THE A. R. U.

Gets its Optics Very Badly Blackened.

Railway Conductors Decline to Co-operate.

All Members Must Renounce Allegiance to the American Railway Union.

Their Decision Will be Placed Before the Biennial Convention to be Held at Atlanta Next May.

Associated Press Special Service.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The fight between the A. R. U. and the old railway brotherhoods, which antedated the big strike of last summer and became more bitter at that time because the old brotherhood men refused to join in the strike, has not been softened by the hand of time. Instead, the feeling between the rival bodies has apparently become more intense. Today the subject was discussed at length by two hundred or more leaders of the Order of Railway Conductors, and an almost unanimous expression was found in the adoption of a resolution recommending to the coming biennial convention of the grand division that the line be drawn in the order to exclude all members who refuse to renounce allegiance to the American Railway Union.

There are many members of the Order of Conductors who are also members of the A. R. U. The leaders in today's meeting insisted that no conductor could hold a membership in two organizations whose interests were inimical, and between which there was a constant warfare. They said the avowed object of the A. R. U. was to absorb all the railway employees of the country and the district lodges of the older organizations. The meeting today was called by the three Chicago divisions, Nos. 1, 49 and 51. It was a union meeting and circulars had been sent to every division in the country and they were urged to send their delegates to the grand division. The response was larger than expected. Members present passed from nearly every division north of the Ohio River, and between Kansas City on the west and Pittsburgh on the east, with a few scattered members from New York, Omaha and San Francisco. The purpose of the meeting, or rather caucus, for such it was, was announced in the circulars to discuss matters of importance which would come before the next biennial convention of the order in Atlanta in May next.

Grand Chief E. E. Clark, Grand Vice-President Wilkins and Grand Secretary Daniels were present and addressed the meeting. For some time charges of mismanagement have been talked of in the order against the officials of the Home of Disabled Railway Men, located in Chicago and a committee from outside divisions spent all of last week in investigating the charges. It reported to the meeting today that the charges were without foundation and that the home could not be better conducted.

Kaw Valley division has issued a circular to members of the order asking co-operation at the coming convention of the grand division to strike out the permanent membership feature of the laws of the grand division. Under the law of members of the order who have served four consecutive terms as delegates to the grand body become life members, and the circular alleges that the number of such permanent members had grown to be a menace to the order and that the men representing no local division were practically controlling the grand division.

The caucus was evenly divided on the question and no agreement was reached. Another circular discussed was one from the Lackawanna division insisting upon the extension of the life insurance benefits to order members in whose family certain diseases, such as paralysis and apoplexy, were hereditary. The meeting was practically unanimous in condemning the adoption of such an amendment. The friends of E. A. Soper of Wasatch division sought to obtain the recommendation of the caucus for the setting aside of the decision of the insurance committee and the board of directors in refusing him total disability benefits. The laws of the order require the loss of a hand at the wrist to be eligible for total disability benefits. Mr. Soper lost all of the fingers on one hand and four on the other. He was said to be as totally disabled as he had lost his hands at the wrist. The caucus was disposed to take up Mr. Soper's claim and at the grand division meeting an effort will be made to amend the laws so as to include such cases as his. Other questions of fairly minor importance were taken up and discussed and then the action on the dual membership in the order and the A. R. U. was had.

AN ARSON FIEND.

Twice Tried to Burn a Hotel at Galt.

Associated Press Special Service.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 3.—Detective Lee has laid hands on a young man named William Calloway, who confesses to having made two attempts to burn the Commercial Hotel at Galt last summer. He was caught in Stockton, where he was a member of the Salvation Army. He says Graham, the proprietor of the hotel, did not treat him well when he worked for him as dish-washer, and he wanted to scare him into leaving the town. The prisoner does not appear very bright and apparently does not realize the enormity of his crimes.

Fatal Explosion.

DENVER, Feb. 3.—At 12:30 this morning an explosion of gasoline set fire to the cigar store of A. L. Bowers on Seventeenth street and burned to death the proprietor, who slept in a room in the rear of the store. Bowers was over 60 years of age, and had been a resident of Denver for more than twenty years.

Property Attached.

PIERRE (S. D.), Feb. 3.—Attorney Crawford has returned from the East, where he attached a large amount of property belonging to Taylor's business. He has no trace of the fugitive.

RAILROAD WRECK.

Ford's Theater Company Goes Down in It.

Associated Press Special Service.

NEWTON (Ill.), Feb. 3.—A bad wreck of an extra freight train carrying a passenger coach, occurred on the Indiana and Illinois Southern Railroad two miles west of Olmsted this afternoon. The train was running, it is said, over double the schedule time, when a rail broke, plunging five cars, including the passenger-coach, down a fifteen-foot embankment. Ford's Theater Company, billed here for this week, composed of eleven people, and two other passengers, were in the coach. The following were injured:

CLINT GERRARD, manager.

G. M. ADAMS.

HARRY FAHRNEY, comedian.

G. W. JACKSON.

W. A. SEAGRIST.

T. H. HAND.

The coach and two of the cars are a mass of ruins. None of the passengers will die.

A SCHOOLMASTER DEAD.

The First One That San Francisco Had.

Associated Press Special Service.

SAN JOSE, Feb. 3.—Thomas Douglas, who established the first school in San Francisco, died in New London, Ct., January 27, aged 88 years. Douglas was a graduate of Yale. He came to California in 1848, and established a school which prospered for a while. When the gold fever broke out the town was nearly deserted, and he was forced to give up the business for a time. It is already known money mining, and invested in real estate in San Francisco. In 1851 he came to San Jose and bought land which made him wealthy. A portion of it was in what is now the best residence section. In 1879 he returned to Connecticut to conduct litigation. The litigation lasted seven years, and he never returned.

BANISHED.

THAT WILL BE THE FATE OF LILUOKALANI.

Special News from Hawaii—Names of the Revolutionists Under Arrest—Some of Them Will Be Shot.

By Telegram to The Times.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—(Special Dispatch.) A special to the Sun from Washington says: "It is learned from an authoritative source that the Hawaiian government is seriously considering the advisability of executing the Royalists who were prominent in the recent revolution against the republic."

"Information as to the determination of the government will probably reach Washington by the next steamer, due in San Francisco next week. It is already known that Queen Liluokalani will be banished and it is not impossible she will arrive in the United States on the same steamer."

"Congress has been persistent in demanding from the administration facts regarding the participation of English subjects in the revolution and has passed the bill resolution demanding the names of the British conspirators. The fact that the representative of England in Honolulu demanded immunity for the Englishmen guilty of treasonable practices has whetted the appetites of patriotic Congressmen for all the facts in possession of the State Department."

There are under arrest at the barracks and prison in Honolulu 164 persons, including half-breeds and natives. Of these eighty were taken in the field, seventy-five were arrested for conspiring against the government, and the remainder are suspects. Among the foreigners under arrest, the majority of whom claim the protection of the British flag, are the following: Fred Harrison, brickmaker, and builder; D. J. Levy, English-Jew, auctioneer; Charles Creighton, once Attorney-General; Capt. Davis, who landed arms for the Royalists; F. A. Redward, brickmaker, arrested for conspiracy last year, but discharged for insufficiency of evidence; J. W. Bowles, mason; A. M. Hewitt, clerk in the Commercial House; W. H. Rickard, who negotiated with Davis for the landing of the arms; E. B. Thomas, stonemason and builder; P. M. Rooney, formerly manager of a sugar plantation; Charles Durwell, George Lycourge, a Greek engaged in opium-smuggling, although ostensibly a dealer in California fruits; Henry Juan, an Englishman and backslider; J. H. Snock, citizen of Germany; Edward Norris, Englishman, editor of the Royalist paper Holomua; A. P. Peterson, Attorney-General when the monarchy was overthrown; H. von Werthen, formerly in the German army; Fred Wendenberg, Blount's particular witness; C. Klemme, who shot young Carter; J. C. Lane, who shot young Carter; W. C. Lane, his brother. The Lane brothers are half-whites. Besides these there are a number of half-whites in prison, and an example, in all probability, will be made of some of them."

B'NAI BRITHS.

They Hold Their Twenty-seventh Annual Convention.

Associated Press Special Service.

OMAHA (Neb.), Feb. 3.—Two hundred members of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith of the Jurisdiction of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, were present in Omaha today when the twenty-seventh annual convention convened at Temple Israel. Rabbi Leo M. Franklin presiding. Routine business pertaining to the charitable institutions of the order was transacted during the day. In the evening at the temple a musical and literary entertainment, to which the public was invited, was given. It was followed by a reception at Metropolitan Hall to the visiting delegates.

Railroad Wreck.

SACRAMENTO, February 3.—A special freight train from the South was partially wrecked at Second and R streets this afternoon, while passing through the city, rounding the curve at that point the locomotive left the track and shot off down the high embankment, where it turned over on its side and was badly wrecked. One car loaded with oranges was turned over. The engineer and fireman escaped by jumping, and sustained only slight injuries. No one else was hurt.

AT THE CHURCHES.

Evangelist Ross at Trinity M. E. Church.

An Eloquent Sermon on "Sanctification" Before a Large Congregation.

Services at the First Presbyterian and First Methodist Churches.

Y. W. C. A. Gospel Meeting.

Other Church Services.

Rev. E. A. Ross spoke to a very large congregation at Trinity Methodist Church yesterday.

"Sanctify them through the truth, and thy word is truth."

The speaker gave many quotations to prove that the Bible taught sanctification, and read from the Methodist discipline on the theory that only believers were sanctified was a doctrine of the church.

Every Methodist preacher," he said, "takes an oath that he is aspiring to sanctification and expects to reach it in this life, or the church would not receive him. It is a queer preacher who will get up at a Methodist pulpit and preach against it."

When he about the believers in sanctification and set people against it. They are sanctified to teach that they can be tempted, that you cannot sin, that you become inflexible. It's a lie, they never fight that. Some Methodists got up and said that sanctification splits the church, and Paul were church-splitters—churches need splitting, they said. It split out. But the only thing that splits churches is preachers and laymen posing the doctrine.

You can never grow into this experience; it is a gift from God by faith. You say you knew a man who professed sanctification, who ran off with another man's wife. Give us the chapter and verse where God's doctrine doesn't stand up to men, but on the truth of God's word. If there was not a Christian in the world that would not destroy the doctrine of Christ, the world would be a better place. The child is born into this world with a carnal nature. An evil temper is seen from the child is a year old. But the child is not guilty of sin until he reaches the age of accountability, and if he dies in it he is saved.

When a grown-up man goes to God in sin, he is not saved. He must be sanctified, and God forgives every sin ever committed; he is now in the same state as he was when born into the world, not guilty, but he is not saved.

This is proved by the Bible by the experience of men. A converted man is placed where, for three times, he sees and loathes his carnality. Though converted, that carnality in him makes him angry, impatient, jealous, etc. He knows he is converted, but he may keep it suppressed. He says now, sanctification comes after man is converted, as a second work, takes that carnal spirit of anger out of man. If it will do that, it does. It is not a good thing; then why will it fight it, and fight your preacher because he preaches it and wants you to be sanctified? How inconsistent!

Regeneration is life, sanctification is death; regeneration is addition, sanctification is subtraction. Your regeneration is perfect work, and your sanctification is your perfect work.

You say, "Why, all Methodists believe holiness and sanctification." Yes, but you preachers preach it in a different way. When he invites you to come to altar to seek it, you fly out of the room. In a passage in the Bible, you give evidence of your sanctification. The closer the service the altar was visited with seekers after sanctification, many professed the experience. Mr. Barker, at night, preached to a large congregation, and he will preach in the same place each week at 10 a. m. 7:30 p. m.

187. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Mr. Warren P. Day addressed a good one at the Congregational church yesterday upon the words found in Isaiah x. 15: "We then that are strong will bear the infirmities of the weak," the speaker, "Who of us are strong? Not one of us; therefore we are strong in relation to them, when we do what he cannot, when we do where he falls; when we know where he is ignorant; when we believe where he is in darkness."

First, we can bear the infirmities of others. Nothing is grander in our position than to be able to go out of ourselves as to minister to others. The ways of doing this are as simple as the wants and woes of humanity. It can be done by considerate attention to the needs of the weak. We are given to the strong, and we are to stop and think. What may you do for him, who have yourself set to have done for you, and others for the help of the weak? We need outstretched, helping hand.

Y. W. C. A. GOSPEL MEETING.

The gospel meeting of the Y. W. C. A. at the rooms of the association, No. 107 North Spring street, was well attended yesterday afternoon. It was led by Miss Emma Rider of the Memorial Baptist Church, who opened by singing "Wandering Away."

Prayer was offered by Miss Morse, general secretary.

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evill to a higher plane and nobler deeds! Not all sorrow would be assuaged, but the hoarse cries that now rend the air would be softened and into heart and homes the ministrations of love, loving, sympathetic helpfulness would lighten the burdens and inspire songs of hope and gladness.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Rev. A. C. Smith preached to a good audience at the First Christian Church yesterday morning from the text: "He that goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him." Psalm cxviii, 8.

This, said the speaker, is one of the most fruitful texts in the scriptures. It sets forth the conditions and blessing of true scriptural sanctification. The conditions are easy and simple. First, the ambassadors of Christ must go forth. The whole world is before them as a field. It is all to be subjugated to Christ. The going is an important, essential feature. It is most of the weeping, which is the mourning of the earnestness, the sacrifice and sympathy for the unconverted on the part of the one going forth. There must also be a sowing, a scattering of the precious seed of truth, in which is the truth to germinate and produce a bountiful harvest.

Following upon these simple conditions comes the assurance that the seed will come to life, that it shall be preserved from harm and danger. He shall come with rejoicing born of the fact that he has done his duty before God, has disseminated the truths of the kingdom and brought men to God. He not only rejoices, but he brings sheaves, for the word of the Lord always accomplishes what it promises. These sheaves are the fruit that the preaching of the gospel always produces.

There were several sessions at the close of the service.

On next Sunday Evangelist E. T. MacLellan of Ohio, who has achieved a national reputation as an evangelist, will begin a series of evangelistic sermons with this church. Considering its present prosperous condition a great harvest is expected.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

"Modern Miracles, or the Last and Greatest Cycle of Miracles," based on John xiv. 12: "He that believeth on Me, though he shall die, he shall live; and he that liveth on Me, though he shall die, he shall live."

You say you knew a man who professed sanctification, who ran off with another man's wife. Give us the chapter and verse where God's doctrine doesn't stand up to men, but on the truth of God's word. If there was not a Christian in the world that would not destroy the doctrine of Christ, the world would be a better place. The child is born into this world with a carnal nature. An evil temper is seen from the child is a year old. But the child is not guilty of sin until he reaches the age of accountability, and if he dies in it he is saved.

When a grown-up man goes to God in sin, he is not saved. He must be sanctified, and God forgives every sin ever committed; he is now in the same state as he was when born into the world, not guilty, but he is not saved.

This is proved by the Bible by the experience of men. A converted man is placed where, for three times, he sees and loathes his carnality. Though converted, that carnality in him makes him angry, impatient, jealous, etc. He knows he is converted, but he may keep it suppressed. He says now, sanctification comes after man is converted, as a second work, takes that carnal spirit of anger out of man. If it will do that, it does. It is not a good thing; then why will it fight it, and fight your preacher because he preaches it and wants you to be sanctified? How inconsistent!

Regeneration is life, sanctification is death; regeneration is addition, sanctification is subtraction. Your regeneration is perfect work, and your sanctification is your perfect work.

You say, "Why, all Methodists believe holiness and sanctification." Yes, but you preachers preach it in a different way. When he invites you to come to altar to seek it, you fly out of the room. In a passage in the Bible, you give evidence of your sanctification. The closer the service the altar was visited with seekers after sanctification, many professed the experience. Mr. Barker, at night, preached to a large congregation, and he will preach in the same place each week at 10 a. m. 7:30 p. m.

187. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Mr. Warren P. Day addressed a good one at the Congregational church yesterday upon the words found in Isaiah x. 15: "We then that are strong will bear the infirmities of the weak," the speaker, "Who of us are strong? Not one of us; therefore we are strong in relation to them, when we do what he cannot, when we do where he falls; when we know where he is ignorant; when we believe where he is in darkness."

First, we can bear the infirmities of others. Nothing is grander in our position than to be able to go out of ourselves as to minister to others. The ways of doing this are as simple as the wants and woes of humanity. It can be done by considerate attention to the needs of the weak. We are given to the strong, and we are to stop and think. What may you do for him, who have yourself set to have done for you, and others for the help of the weak? We need outstretched, helping hand.

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people eager to hear the word. G. B. Studd preached.

An all-day meeting will be held tomorrow, beginning at 10 a. m. Dr. Chapman will preach in the forenoon, Dr. J. A. Wood in the afternoon, and Dean M. E. Phillips at night. Dr. Brewster's subject next Sabbath at 11 a. m. will be, "Christ's Conquest of the Thinker and His Thought."

SIMPSON TABERNACLE.

A large audience was present at Simpson Tabernacle yesterday morning. Rev. C. C. McLean choosing as his text Ephesians iv. 24, "Thou shalt put on the new man." The speaker said:

"There is a great deal of talk, nowadays, about holiness, which is the most practical thing a Christian can possess. I want today to try and give you what God intended all Christians to have."

"We sometimes hear the word 'perfect' or 'perfection' used in regard to what a Christian should be. God, Himself used it concerning His servant Job. 'Perfect man' is not a servant of God. 'Perfect man' is a title of honor. There are those who object to the word 'perfect,' yet we are told 'Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, with all thy heart, soul, mind, and strength, and thy neighbor as thyself.' 'Be thou perfect as thy Father in heaven is perfect.' Some object to the term 'sanctification,' because it is misused and misapplied. God expects us to be perfect in Christian living."

"We must know down in our hearts whether we are what God wants us to be. He wants us to measure up to His full standard of Christian manhood, and manly wholeness of life, and service given unto Him. This is what is meant by holiness and perfection. Some want to render some small service to God, and are willing to swear eternal allegiance, and be ever ready to serve Him. If every Christian could lay aside everything which would retard his Christian living, and give all he had to God it would not be long before this world would be brought to Christ."

"We are more generally about our reputation than we do about our souls. If this were reserved, it would not be so easy for us to make the mistake of making our reputation better than our character. God measures us by our intentions. If they are right, He will give us full credit for all our actions."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Rev. Burt Estes Howard spoke at the First Presbyterian Church last evening from the text found in Deuteronomy xxx. 19: "I call heaven and earth to witness against you this day, that ye have chosen life and death, the blessing and the curse; therefore, choose life that thou mayest live. Among his remarks Mr. Howard said:

"These words almost make us shudder with their intensity of utterance and the importance of the choice they bring. God does not willingly punish a man for his choice, and He never will punish him, without giving him a chance to avoid it. Man is called an animal, endowed with reason. God, out of respect to this power, places a plain choice before him, tells him the results, and how to get them. Yet this choice, that boasts of his superiority is often absolutely unreasoning. It is foolish, when he comes to make his choice."

"There are three things attendant upon this choice. First, the result, life or death, is not arbitrary on God's part. It is a rule of natural law that an evil course brings bad results. That is why God warns us. Second, the choice is a plain one, and the results are manifest in present experiences. Heaven and hell will take care of themselves; we need only to think of what our life shall amount to now and here. And third, God wants you to choose right. Whatever of goodness is seen in the character of a man, Christ is but a revelation of God in words that men can understand. You must choose now. Delays are dangerous. It is not the matter of the choice, but a vital question as to whether God will bestow His blessing on the man who chooses to have the benefit of your force, for good or evil."

PACIFIC GOSPEL UNION.

The gospel service at the Pacific Union, after the breaking of a stormy night yesterday morning, was well attended. The unconverted were made by Miss Barten and Rev. Mr. Spear. The Bible school showed an increased attendance and interest. The lesson was commented on at the close by Messrs. Stulmarg and Cobb. In the evening Rev. Mr. Spear gave an earnest address on "Deliverance from Sin." The large congregation listened with intense interest.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Babcock and the Water Business—Visiting Legislators.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 3. (Special Correspondence.) Babcock having been elected to the Pine Valley and the Flume Company water propositions in the City Council, has called "time" to the Grant boys and began trying to knock them out by disparaging their proposed water system. Babcock is a little transparent. People believe that this water business, so far as the Council is concerned, is "out and tried." But the people have their way in this matter.

The legislators arrived at Hotel Florence yesterday, inspected normal school sites about the city and called about the bay in the United States court Volcott. Today they visit Pacific Beach, Escondido and return to Los Angeles. San Diego, as a normal school site, pleases the statesmen.

The Ranger and Alert are ordered to Guatemala at once. It is expected that they will sail tonight or Monday morning and join the Bennington.

During 1894, Escondido shipped 173 carloads of produce, 1033 cases of eggs and 333 coops of poultry.

Directors of the County Fruit Exchange will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the headquarters of the exchange, and pick fruit for members at cost, under the direction of the manager.

Judge J. J. Henderson has filed a claim on 300,000 inches of San Diego River water. This means a stream of sixty feet wide and half feet deep, thirty-two feet deep flowing at the rate of twenty feet per second. San Diegans are curious to know what a man of his high social position can possibly want with so much water.

Senator Withington is reported by the San Diego-Sun as saying regarding a bill to make the Democratic Convention, that there is a Democratic Convention and a Republican Legislature working against each other for economy, and neither would allow much of an appropriation. If the school is secured it must be practically a gift to the State. Withington thought the offer would have to be of both grounds and buildings.

Directors of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed a committee to urge the Legislature to raise the limit of the county immigration fund to \$5000. Another committee is appointed to resist the bill repealing district fair appropriations.

The United States Signal office reports the January mean temperature 55 deg.; highest 77 deg.; lowest 35 deg.; and the January temperature for the past twenty-two years, 54 deg. Rainfall, 7.33 inches.

The case of Waterman vs. Barbour, Chase and Brown, to raise and control and from voting controlling stock in the Cuyamaca road, was heard Saturday. Defendants declare the road to have a bonded debt of fifty thousand dollars. They attempt to show the plaintiff never questioned the right of one of the defendants to vote stock in question at all appearance that vote would be against plaintiff's wishes.

The December consumption of water by this city is reported at fifty-four inches. People ask why the city should now contract with Babcock for a supply of 1000 inches?

Pioneer George A. Flower, aged 65 years, died at midnight. He was a distant relative of ex-Gov. Flower of New York and was a large ranchman in Lower California.

A method had been devised in Europe by which aluminum wire could be substituted for platinum for leading wires in incandescent lamps.

THE VAGARIES OF A COMET.

KEEN SPECULATION WITH EACH REAPPEARANCE.

Flashing into View for a Season, then Disappearing for Decades and Centuries—Women's Clature.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

Comet 1894, discovered at the Love Observatory on the Sierra Madre Mountains, near Pasadena, in November last, has attracted the attention of many astronomers in Europe and America. It was first observed by Edward Swift, son of the veteran astronomer, while searching with a large glass 36-inch telescope at the observatory. It was so faint that it could not be seen through the four and one-half-inch comet-seeker belonging to the observatory, and, in fact, was a difficult object in glasses of three times that aperture. It may therefore be presumed that if Swift had not been accidentally observing in that part of the heavens with a large glass 36-inch telescope, the object would have entirely escaped notice, and its present visit to the neighborhood of the earth and sun would have gone unrecorded.

Several references have been made to this comet in a recent number of the Astronomical Journal, published in Boston. It is stated that observations have been made by Dr. E. S. Holden at Mt. Hamilton, with a twelve-inch refractor; by Prof. H. A. Howe at the Chamberlain Observatory, near Denver, with a twenty-inch refractor; and by Dr. J. C. Melick at the McCormick Observatory in Virginia, with a twenty-six-inch glass; by S. J. Brown at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., with a six-inch glass; and by Prof. H. C. Wilson at Northfield, Minn., with a sixteen-inch telescope. From these observations the elements have been deduced by the Challenger of Cambridge and Cay George M. Searle of Georgetown, D. C., and have been published in a special circular of the Science Observatory.

Beyond the Atlantic a peculiar spirit of earnest research has characterized those astronomers whose specialty is the study of comets. In the Astronomische Nachrichten, the Central European astronomical journal, the dissemination of astronomical news, are several articles devoted to a consideration of the Swift comet. One of these, by L. Schulhof of the Paris Observatory, published in a German periodical, Schulhof's communication is printed in French, and refers at length to the comet's appearance at Nice, at Palermo, at Vienna, at Goldschmidt at Athens, of Kobold at Strassburg, and also of Tisserand, director of the Paris Observatory. He lives in the Swiss canton of Valais, and is identical with De Vico's comet of 1844, and after fortifying this opinion with several reasons he remarked: "It is now the most important question that we should follow the comet in its present course as long as possible with the most powerful instruments."

What is the cause of the universal interest manifested in this exceedingly faint and distant object? The first and most striking feature is the very small inclination of its orbit to the ecliptic. The inclination amounts to only 3 deg. In other words, the comet is moving around the sun on an average level with the other planets, and is not inclined to the orbit of one of the planets, Mercury, and notably many of the asteroids, have a much greater inclination. The great majority of comets, however, have orbits that are inclined at all possible angles, ranging from 5 to nearly 90 deg., the latter being perpendicular to the ecliptic. It is not so very long ago that there were always regarded with great interest, not unmixed with suspicion. The suspicion arises from the fact that the comet, with its great velocity, having a small orbital inclination.

It is a comparatively easy thing to ascertain the inclination of a comet's orbit, simply by observation for a day or two. It is a far more difficult problem to determine the period and ellipticity of the orbit, and the calculation is a laborious one. After a few observations an orbit was computed for Comet 1894, which gave a period of about five and one-half years, and a distance from the sun, just inside the orbit of Jupiter. Here were two interesting data; inclination 3 deg. and period five and one-half years. But De Vico's comet of 1844, and its period five and a half years. But De Vico's comet has never been seen since it went out of sight in 1844. It is not so very long ago that there were always regarded with great interest, not unmixed with suspicion. The suspicion arises from the fact that the comet, with its great velocity, having a small orbital inclination.

But when De Vico's comet was shining in the heavens the great astronomer Le Verrier was an interested spectator. In comparing his published observations with those of earlier comets, he was struck with its similarity to that of a comet discovered in 1827 by La Hire. The inclination of La Hire's comet was 3 deg.; its period was less than De Vico's, and its period was also very nearly the same as De Vico's.

We have three links in a marvelous and mysterious chain. An astronomer living three centuries ago, with a name long since forgotten, has his fame restored by the great Le Verrier in 1844, and now, after the lapse of another half century, a notable discovery in the new Lowell Observatory on Echo Mountain, near Flagstaff, Arizona, has revealed the comet of 1844, and all the powerful instruments of two continents are pointed to a faint patch of nebula, which is invested with surpassing interest because it is moving in the path approximately followed by two former comets, and is now in the heavens 50 and 500 years ago respectively.

The question naturally arises: If this comet is identical with the two preceding comets, such as Comet 1894, would be a return, or at least many times during the last three centuries?

The answer is twofold. In the first place, its orbit and period have never been determined with precision, so that observers did not know exactly when or where to look for it when it was theoretically expected. In the second place, the object is too faint for ordinary comet-searching telescopes, as the latter are usually instruments of moderate capacity, say four to six inches in aperture, whereas this comet was so faint when discovered, that it could with difficulty be detected in a twelve-inch instrument. It is therefore probable that the refractor being searching for something else in the constellation Aquarius, it is possible that the present return of the comet, would have remained undiscovered. For similar reasons it may not be seen again for several generations.

But another and extraordinary fate may overtake this interesting celestial body. It is possible that the comet, as it is supposed to be near the orbit of Jupiter, while its period is a little less than half that of Jupiter's, consequently, a conjunction with the planet may reach its aphelion just as the giant planet is wheeling past in its mighty orbit. The effect would doubtless be a great surprise. Indeed, the possibility of Jupiter might possibly bring the comet within its absolute control, and it would then forever revolve around that great primary—another satellite.

It has ever been surmised by more than one theorist that Bernard's minute fifth moon is nothing more than a captured comet, such as Comet 1894, would be a return, or at least many times during the last three centuries?

And here we are reminded of a remarkable occurrence, which puzzled astronomers more than a century ago. In 1770 Lexell of St. Petersburg discovered a comet, whose orbit was inclined only 1.34 deg. to the ecliptic—the smallest angle ever recorded. Now Lexell's comet was found to have a period of five and one-half years, and its aphelion was near the orbit of Jupiter. The path of the comet was traced back, and it was found that it had actually passed between the moon and Jupiter, and had probably been diverted from the original path, with which it approached that planet from without.

But strange as this and most significant, when reviewed in connection with the three comets previously described, Lexell's comet, with a computed period of five and one-half years, has never been seen since, although on that occasion it appeared within 1,400,000 miles of the earth, or about six times the distance of the moon. Why has it not come back? Two theories are proposed. First, that the elements of the comet were not accurately given, and that it was finally, as one writer says, "thrust out of our system;" second, that its path was so modified and undisturbed that, on its return to perihelion, it did not approach near enough to the earth to become visible.

Yet we are not to suppose that the movements of comets are governed by caprice. They are naturally obedient to the laws which control all matter in the universe as the earth or any of the planets, which revolve in their appointed orbits with accurately varying periods, and their periods are thousands of years.

The comets are so transitory in their stay, and so ethereal in their substance, that it is difficult to make accurate observations, and to accumulate precise data, consequently computations based on these imperfect data are frequently, as we might expect, at fault. But the uncertainties do not diminish, perhaps they heighten our interest in the comets of these wayward visitors from distant space.

WILLIAM H. KNIGHT, Los Angeles, January 28, 1895.

ADDEDA.

Since writing the above article, Popular Astronomy for February, 1895, has published an interesting paper on this subject by Prof. Wilson of the Goodsell Observatory, with a diagram of the orbits of the two comets. The perihelion for both comets occurs on the same day, the comet is midway between the orbits of the earth and Mars, that is about one hundred and fifteen million miles from the earth. But by the orbit computed for De Vico's comet the perihelion is 140,000 miles, or as far away as the orbit of Mars.

Assuming the two comets to be identical, this very large discrepancy is accounted for by Prof. Wilson's comet of 1844 through its successive revolutions till in the year 1895 it reaches our aphelion, as Jupiter was moving past in its orbit, about sixty million miles distant, and "for two years the comet and Jupiter moved in the same path, and by parallel paths, at such a distance apart that the influence of the planet must have been considerable. That influence would have been sufficient to change the comet's path from the former path into that of Swift's comet. It would draw the comet outward into a larger orbit."

The increased distance of 25,000 miles would also partially account for the diminished brightness of Swift's comet. While the latter was only visible through telescopes of large aperture, De Vico's comet was bright enough to be visible with the naked eye, and La Hire's comet of 1678 was still more brilliant and, perhaps, approached much nearer to the earth than either of its antecedents.

Prof. Wilson further intimates that when the Swift comet reaches its next aphelion, 1897, Jupiter may again change its orbit, so changing it that the comet, if it arrives at its next perihelion, in the year 1900, it will be almost, if not quite, beyond the reach of even telescopic observation.

The Revolt of Labor.

(Arthur Shawfield, in the London Spectator.) One of the most significant signs of the times, which, with growing force, do well to note, is the growth of a conscious and organized reaction against what is called the labor movement of the last half century. It is a movement which, in its inside knowledge of the subject and not willfully blind has long been aware that a great mass of opposition to this movement has been growing up among the classes from the first, but until recently it has been a dead weight, voiceless, inert, and, therefore, unrecognized by the general public. It is now being recognized by the new unionism. A few figures will usefully emphasize this striking fact. According to the last census, there are in this country about nine million wage earners, while the nominal roll of trade unionists, which is considerably in excess of the real number, is only one million. Taken at their own valuation, then, the trade unions only represent 11.3 per cent of the labor population, while the remaining 88.8 per cent, deliberately decline to join. And, secondly, even among unionists, a strong dislike of the new unionism has been repeatedly displayed. They have been "called out" on strike in its support again and again, and have fairly melted under the weight of the new unionism. Since Havelock Wilson and other renowned "leaders" were calling everybody out at frequent intervals, on behalf of the principle of the new unionism. They tried to talk with bated breath of the awful struggle impending, in spite of their utmost efforts to avert it; how that in a severe strike, day by day many millions of men would leave work and paralyze the entire business of the country, etc. They tried their hardest to carry out their program, but the new unionism, the strongest of the unions would have none of it, and, when one of their foolish strikes did come off, in every case a large proportion of the men who were called out under protest, to save themselves from violence, and took the earliest opportunity of joining hands with free labor and making the cause of the new unionism a revolt has at last broken out in the ranks of labor—a revolt against the policy and the methods of those who have so long misrepresented its wishes and damaged its interests.

The new departure has come at the right time, when a general election is looming in the dim, but by no means distant, future. It is a movement which, in its inside knowledge of the subject and not willfully blind has long been aware that a great mass of opposition to this movement has been growing up among the classes from the first, but until recently it has been a dead weight, voiceless, inert, and, therefore, unrecognized by the general public. It is now being recognized by the new unionism. A few figures will usefully emphasize this striking fact. According to the last census, there are in this country about nine million wage earners, while the nominal roll of trade unionists, which is considerably in excess of the real number, is only one million. Taken at their own valuation, then, the trade unions only represent 11.3 per cent of the labor population, while the remaining 88.8 per cent, deliberately decline to join. And, secondly, even among unionists, a strong dislike of the new unionism has been repeatedly displayed. They have been "called out" on strike in its support again and again, and have fairly melted under the weight of the new unionism. Since Havelock Wilson and other renowned "leaders" were calling everybody out at frequent intervals, on behalf of the principle of the new unionism. They tried to talk with bated breath of the awful struggle impending, in spite of their utmost efforts to avert it; how that in a severe strike, day by day many millions of men would leave work and paralyze the entire business of the country, etc. They tried their hardest to carry out their program, but the new unionism, the strongest of the unions would have none of it, and, when one of their foolish strikes did come off, in every case a large proportion of the men who were called out under protest, to save themselves from violence, and took the earliest opportunity of joining hands with free labor and making the cause of the new unionism a

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

Growth of the Young Men's Christian Association.

An Increase of Fivefold During the Past Three Years.

Encouraging Reports Submitted at the Annual Meeting—The Election of Officers—Financial Statement.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held Friday evening. Reports were submitted from the committees representing the different activities of the association. The report of the chairman of the Membership Committee, A. L. Whittey, showed the following interesting facts: During 1894 there have been 1147 different young men members of the association. The largest number of paid-up members at one time was 405. Three years ago the first of last winter the actual membership was 150, the number having increased fivefold. The popularity of the association and its adaptability to the wants of all classes of men is shown by the fact that over one hundred and fifty different vocations are represented in the membership, a fact worthy of special notice in a time when there is a tendency toward class strife and feeling. The religious beliefs are equally varied and are represented as follows: Methodist, 237; Presbyterian, 235; Congregational, 97; Baptist, 78; Episcopal, 61; Unitarian, 36; Christian, 23; German, 28; English Lutheran, 25; German Evangelical, 4; Salvation Army, 4; United Brethren, 3; Jewish, 3; Swedish, 2; German Lutheran, 2; Spiritist, 1; Eclectic, 1; Swedish Lutheran, 1; Friends, Theosophist, 1 each.

Dr. J. T. Price, chairman of the Educational Committee, read a report of that department of work. Eleven classes or subjects are taught, with enrollments as follows: English, 26; Spanish, 30; book-keeping, 42; penmanship, 55; shorthand, 15; Hymnology, 37; drafting, 33; elocution, 22; vocal music, 21; guitar, mandolin and mandola, 50; debate, 10, making a total of 336 students by 200 different young men. These classes are being conducted now for the fourth year with constantly increasing numbers. The committee has a room and an instructor in elementary carpentry at their disposal, but is at present seeking the requisite funds to fit up the room. They expect to add this class in the near future.

The Committee on Visitation of the Sick reported having visited the County Hospital each Sunday morning during the past year. On these visits they have distributed 1335 bouquets of flowers furnished by the Christian Endeavor societies of the city. They have also furnished the patients with a large number of papers, magazines, articles of clothing.

The chairman, Augustus Dea, also reported 226 visits made upon sick young men outside the hospital and asks those knowing of young men who are sick and away from home to notify the committee. The Devotional Committee, H. G. Wylie, chairman, reported Sunday-afternoon meetings with an average attendance of 100 men and a total attendance of 5500 during the past year. The association has been instrumental in inducing not a few young men to unite with churches. Bible classes of young men for the study of social subjects have also been formed.

The chairman of the Gymnasium Committee, E. C. Wilson, reported an excellent work done in the physical department. Careful course of physical training is prescribed by a competent instructor, and free medical examination furnished to each member. The aim of the department is to secure bodily health for its users instead of acrobatic skill. Many tests are made to determine the amount of weight, appetite and health from systematic use of the gymnasium. The increased use of the baths has necessitated an enlargement of the bathing facilities, but even these accommodations must be soon increased. Efforts have been made to secure suitable grounds for athletic, but have not yet been successful in securing an appropriate location.

The work of the Entertainment Committee, of which W. H. Mead is chairman, has already been announced in a prospectus which sets forth the attractive evenings which the association is providing for its members and for the general public.

The work of the Ladies' Auxiliary, an organization of ladies who assist in the social work for young men, was presented in interesting reports by Mrs. J. Brown, the retiring president, and Mrs. E. P. Bosbyshell, the retiring secretary and president-elect.

The treasurer presented the following detailed report:

Receipts—
 Balance on hand Jan. 1, 1894.....\$ 44.73
 Subscriptions.....3,578.15
 Donations.....85.35
 Sales.....554.00
 Officers.....56.25
 Gifts.....40.05
 Misc.....3,447.00
 Total.....\$ 8,505.48
 Disbursements—
 Salaries.....\$ 869.70
 Rent.....2,428.35
 Fuel.....672.85
 Water.....172.00
 Light.....182.25
 Entertainment and piano rent.....329.30
 Gymnasium and baths.....44.60
 Officers.....28.45
 Printing and advertising.....275.25
 Food and reading-room supplies.....229.30
 Sewing work.....65.00
 Auditorium chairs.....200.00
 Pairs and heating apparatus.....272.50
 Rent.....793.40
 Insurance.....388.00
 Interest.....4,263.92
 Placing loan.....145.00
 Balance payable.....100.00
 Balance on hand.....102.31
 Total.....\$11,792.68

The following officers have been chosen for the ensuing year: E. A. Forrester, president; George W. Parsons, vice-president; F. M. Porter, secretary; A. H. Light, treasurer; J. D. Ball, general secretary; board of directors: E. A. Forrester, George W. Parsons, Robert Hale, T. Johnson and J. Ross Clark; honor-ary directors: Howard W. Mills, Lyman Hart, E. E. Fomeroy, E. S. Field, H. Merriman.

TOMECACORE,
 An Ancient Balm in the Desert of Arizona.
 [From a Special Correspondent.]

The traveler, wending his way southward from the city of Tucson in Arizona, is little of interest to break the monotony of his journey to that desert state, save in noting the many varieties of cactus and thorn-bearing shrubs, and occasional horned toad, lizard, tarantula, or centipede, which constitute the fauna of that region, until he arrives at the old church of San Xavier, famed by those who profess to have data back their statements, to be the oldest building within the domain of the United States. They claim that it antedates by many years the old church at Santa Fe, founded by Spanish in 1582. That it is once the acme of occidental architecture, is equally in evidence. While its great beauty has succumbed to the ravages of time, yet enough remains to claim it a masterpiece of the mechan-

AS A WINTER RESORT

Coronado Has the Warmest Climate in California.

There throngs of tourists from all parts of the United States and Canada make the trip every winter. It has long been the place of fashionable resort, and it now has become one of the popular winter resorts of America's people of note and refinement. Pleasure seekers and visitors of all classes are gratified without stint as the varied attractions, the abundance and character of the pleasures and pastimes provided for the enjoyment of guests at this favored part of California. This may well be called the paradise of the sportsman, as here there is boating, fishing, swimming in the hot and cold salt water tanks, the surf, hunting, competing with blooded hounds either on horseback or in a carriage. It has the finest driveways and roads for horseback exercise or bicycling on this coast. The hotel, which is the finest winter-resort hotel in America, has every modern convenience, including steam heat throughout the building. Unlike most hotels, instead of making a charge for its use, the management prefers that guests keep the steam turned on rather than off. They do not have to send to the office for permits, keys, or engineers to turn it on, but simple handy valves which any child can open are always in reach.

Coronado Agency, 190 North Spring Street, Los Angeles.

Local arts of those times. The walls, for the most part, are composed of burnt bricks, or adobe, laid on a foundation of cemented rocks. The woodwork, what little remains, is of juniper, which is a very lasting timber. The main front is ornamented with columns and pilasters and alcoves which once held statuary. The interior is embellished with oil paintings which are surrounded with gilt borders and numerous statuary with golden ornamentation. While the paintings do not proclaim a Raphael as the artist, they do show that it was no mean hand that wielded the brush.

A society for its preservation has been organized in Tucson, and they have restored many parts which have been unable to withstand the erosions of the elements throughout the long centuries since they were first placed there. Unlike the old missions of California, they are crowned with a round dome built of bricks and cement, on the top of which is a smaller dome, through the top of which once projected the sacred cross. The building is in charge of a fat Papago Indian, who has been educated as a priest, also as a lecturer. We can testify to the aptness in the latter profession, for he always collects your half-dollars before you are admitted through the arched doorway, which is guarded by a monstrous carved door. From here one travels up the Santa Cruz Valley through which a river of that name once meandered, but if any now exists it finds a passageway beneath the drifting sands.

A three-days' journey, in a spring-wagon, drawn by two good horses, brought us to another object of still greater interest to the writer. A few miles here, miles and miles from human habitation, surrounded by barren red hills to the westward, and high mountains to the eastward, stands, silent and alone, the old Tomecacore (Tome-ma-kok-ra) Church. The scene is weird and desolate in the extreme. Its history is unknown or at least what little is known shrouds it in mystery.

The following lines from the pen of Stanley Wood seem peculiarly fitting to the scene:

"In the sad southwest,
 In the mystical sunland,
 Far from the toils and turmoils of gain,
 Hid in the heart of the only, the one-land,
 Beloved of the sun and benefic of the rain,
 The one weird land, where the wild wind
 Blowing,
 Sweeps, with a wall, o'er the plains of the dead,
 A ruin, ancient beyond all knowing,
 Bears its head."

Its general arrangement was somewhat like that of San Xavier, though on a larger scale and that it is more ancient can hardly be questioned. The cemented dome, a portion of the walls and magnificent archways, which span the entire width of the main building, some thirty-three feet in width, and a portion of the belfry still stand as monuments o'er the grave of an unknown and forgotten people. Only a small portion of the main front remains standing, but the remnants of broken columns, pilasters and moldings, that beset the vicinity, tell of its beautiful design.

There are some very interesting traditions concerning its history, and, perhaps, the one most interesting to the people of these times is, that the wealth of gold and silver lies buried beneath the walls or in some of its vaults. The numerous excavations—a goodly portion of the debris exhumed being human bones—testify to what extent the story was believed by some. That ore, which was doubtless rich in metal, has been worked at the old church, is attested by the piles of clay scattered over the site. A large iron ore surrounded the principal buildings and was doubtless built with a view to their protection from the Indians, as portions of it, ten feet high, still remain. Large trees are now growing in some of the rooms where once reverberated the sounds of music and laughter, and the more grave admonition from wise priests, before the sacred altar, but whose votaries have slumbered in nameless and forgotten graves for centuries.

The writer was camped there several days, and one evening climbed to the top of the dome on steps composed of bricks placed at regular intervals and cemented into the dome. He watched the sun sink behind the barren red hills to the west, and the gray shadows, night's ghostly army, creeping down the mountains to the east, chasing the rear guard, the lights, struggling from the scene. Then he drew forth a small saw and proceeded to deconstruct the sacred structure by sawing away a portion of the timber that once formed the cross. It was quite dark when the task was completed, and had it been several decades earlier in the century, when superstition had more prominence, he might have been started by the appearance of the ghost of some surprised priest, commanding him, in a sepulchral voice, to "cease." But the writer, being quite skeptical in such matters, nothing appeared to interrupt him, though we must confess that, with the yawning pits and the human bones scattered about it, it was an uncanny place. The silhouette of the place is indescribable and the silence, which was unbroken, save by the noise of the desecrating operations and the mournful howl of some coyotes on the distant hills, is oppressive. We clambered down off the dome, which is as white as snow, and, as we withdrew, it looked like a colossal ghost standing there in silence, brooding over a dead land.

L. A. ROCKWELL.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR.

[From a Special Correspondent.]

The traveler, wending his way southward from the city of Tucson in Arizona, is little of interest to break the monotony of his journey to that desert state, save in noting the many varieties of cactus and thorn-bearing shrubs, and occasional horned toad, lizard, tarantula, or centipede, which constitute the fauna of that region, until he arrives at the old church of San Xavier, famed by those who profess to have data back their statements, to be the oldest building within the domain of the United States. They claim that it antedates by many years the old church at Santa Fe, founded by Spanish in 1582. That it is once the acme of occidental architecture, is equally in evidence. While its great beauty has succumbed to the ravages of time, yet enough remains to claim it a masterpiece of the mechan-

SIEGEL'S

CUT-RATE SALE OF

MEN'S Furnishings and Hats

Is appreciated. Is it any wonder? Here are samplers of Cut Prices:

Underwear.

Medlicott—Angora Wool— Regular price \$2.00 each—cut to.....	\$1.50
Medlicott—Scotch Wool— Regular price \$2.00 each—cut to.....	\$1.50
Glastenbury—Silk Finished Camel's Hair— Always \$2.50 each—cut to.....	\$1.50
Natural Wool—Finest finish— Regular price \$1.50 each—cut to.....	\$1.00
Sanitary Wool—Natural color— Always \$1.00—cut to.....	75c

Hose.

Seamless—Balbriggan— Regular 20c—cut to.....	12½c
Full Finished—Balbriggan— Regular 20c—cut to.....	20c
Finest Maco—Silk finished— Always 25c—cut to.....	25c
Best Black—Silk Balbriggan— Always 25c—cut to.....	25c
Natural Wool—Seamless— Regular 35c—now.....	3 pairs 50c

Other lines Hose cut the same.

Garters.

Boston Garters—Genuine— Always 25c—now.....	20c
Boston Garters—Finest Silk— Always 50c—now.....	35c

Suspenders.

Guyot's—Best and genuine— Always 50c—now.....	35c
French Webs—Latest and best Trimmings— Regular 75c and \$1.00—now.....	50c

White Shirts.

Celebrated Star Shirt—Short bosom— Sold everywhere \$1.50—now.....	\$1.00
---	--------

Other lines Furnishings cut the same.

Men's Hats.

We are displaying for this sale the newest, most popular style and the largest variety to choose from.

Derbys and Fedoras.

Sold everywhere at \$3.50 and \$4.00. **\$2.50** Each.

Come and see them.

Gloves.

Fine Dogskin— Regular \$1.50—cut to.....	\$1.00
Best Undressed Kid— Regular \$2.00—cut to.....	\$1.25
English Cape—Wilking and driving, always \$2.00—cut to.....	\$1.50
Reindeer—Genuine, for general use—Regular \$2.00—cut to.....	\$1.50

Other lines cut the same.

Notice.

We place no limit nor hours to this sale whatever, but we will positively refuse to sell large quantities to any one customer as we have no desire for dealers to take advantage of our sales, as they're gotten up for the public's benefit, and not for dealers.

See our Window Display!

Siegel's *the latter*
Men's Furnishings
 LOS ANGELES, CAL.

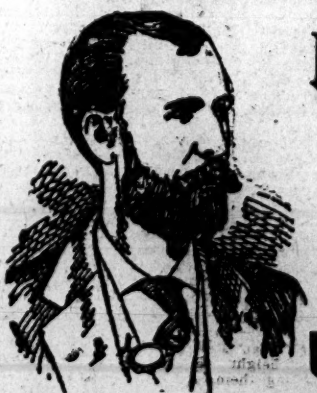
Mail Orders promptly attended to AT SAME CUT PRICES.

DR. TALCOTT & CO.

Of New York, Permanently Located in Los Angeles,

The Leading Specialists for

Diseases of MEN Exclusively.



Not a Dollar
 Need be Paid
 FOR
 Medicine or Treatment
 Until We Cure You.



We mean the above statement emphatically—it means everybody, and it is to show our sincerity, honesty and ability to cure these diseases, of which we make a specialty. We have the largest practice in Southern California, acquired by skill and moderate charges. Our Offices are the most elaborate and private in the city, and you need see no one but the doctors. We make it a part of our business to deal in sacred confidence with our patients.

A BUREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE

constitutes a prominent feature of our practice, through which many thousands of cases of chronic weaknesses are annually cured without having to visit us for personal examination. Our book on the nature and treatment of these diseases, together with rules for diet, exercise and sleep sent free on application; also our self-diagnosis sheet and our opinion as to the curability of the case.

We have abandoned the treatment of all diseases except those of a Private, Nervous and Chronic Nature of Men. We believe that we thereby attain the highest possible degree of success for the speedy, thorough and permanent cure of these peculiar cases.

Every Form of Weakness, Acute and Chronic Discharges.
 We understand every feature of these diseases and have every instrument and remedy known to make quick and permanent cures.

Every form of weakness, with their symptoms, which are too well known to repeat, cured and the victim prepared for marriage and life's duties. Chronic discharges resulting from bad treatment a particular specialty. Onanism cured in thirty days. Blood Taints, Varicocoe, Hydrocele, Warts, Etc.

Corner Main and Third Streets,
 Over Wells-Fargo Express Office. Private side entrance on Third St. Telephone—Office, 1309; Residence, 126 W.

Newberry's.

Special Sale

3½ lb cans 25c

Whittier Tomatoes.

Gallon cans per dozen \$2.25

LOWMAN'S

TAKE ADVANTAGE

Of our offer this week and you will do well. After stock-taking we find a lot of valuable articles in the house which we give away, or very nearly so. Broken lots of heavy Underwear, quality first-class, price very little, only a few of each kind, they are yours for 50c on the dollar.

LOWMAN & CO.,

131 South Spring street.

HATTERS AND MEN'S OUTFITTERS.



MESSRS. HAWLEY, KING & CO. desire to call the attention of lovers of fine vehicles to their new stock just set up in their branch saleroom, 210-212 N. Main Street. They have a nine-passenger Break, very handsome; a spider and a Victoria trimmed in morocco; rattan phaetons with English canopies—this is the style of thirty years ago coming into vogue again. Two-seat open Phaetons, extra large with reversible rear seats—Broughams, Rockaways, Traps—Surries and Buggies in all the newest styles and colors.

THROUGH SAN GABRIEL VALLEY.
Mt. Lowe Railway Tally-Ho Line.

Most Beautiful and Comfortable Coach Ride on the Pacific Coast.



MOUNT LOWE RAILWAY TALLY-HO LINE.

Will begin its regular trips (running every fair day) between Los Angeles and Altadena Junction on Monday morning, January 7, connecting with special car at Altadena Junction for all points on the Mount Lowe Railway and Little Rock, as follows: Leaving Los Angeles' office, corner Third and Spring streets, Los Angeles, at 9 a.m., passing through Los Angeles to East Lake Park direct to the San Gabriel Valley winery, the largest in the world, through the beautiful village of Altadena, past the Raymond Hotel, through Pasadena by way of the Grand Opera House, passing the principal hotels and public buildings to Altadena Junction, arriving at Altadena Junction at 12 o'clock. Echo Mountain at 12:30, in ample time for dinner. (For wonderful scenes and points of interest, read Echo Mountain advertisement in this paper.) Returning leave Echo Mountain at 3 o'clock, through South Pasadena, Lincoln Park, Glendale, High Park, Sycamore Grove, East Los Angeles and Los Angeles, delivering passengers at the principal hotels and the company's office.

Tickets by this line and by the railway will be good for any length of time, allowing the holders to remain at Echo Mountain House days, weeks or months.
 For railway connections to Echo Mountain and Mount Lowe see Terminal and Mount Lowe railways time card.
 Fare, round trip from Los Angeles to Altadena Junction, \$1.
 Fare, round trip from Pasadena to Altadena Junction, \$1.
 Book your names by calling at the company's office, 510 Main Block, corner Third and Spring streets, Los Angeles. Telephone 311. Or at Main office, Pasadena, Grand Opera House Block. Telephone 78.

DO YOU KEEP HENS?

STURTEVANT'S IMPROVED Egg Food
 Will make your hens lay
 For sale by F. W. Brann
 & Co., 112 E. Second St., Petaluma
 Incubator Co. 221 South Main St.

Imported Steam and Domestic Coal—
 Banning Company,
 COLUMBIAN COAL—58 PER TON
 TELEPHONES—35 and 104
 222 South Spring Street.

Hise Sanitary Refrigerator Company, Incorporated, Manufacturers, Cooling Rooms, Ice and Refrigerating Machines. Offices: 294 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.; 280½ S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

AGAINST A STRIKE.

Southern Pacific Engineers Not Seeking Trouble.

The Object Lesson of Last Summer Has Not Been Forgotten.

It is Believed That the Conservative Element Will Prevail and Differences Will be Amicably Adjusted.

Judging from the feeling displayed by the local members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Southern Pacific Company have the best of the fight now on between the brotherhood and the company. While the local engineers' sequence in the strike is Chief Arthur of the brotherhood, that they have a grievance in the recent rearrangement of the wage schedule, their faith in the head of the organization does not appear to be strong enough for them to realize that the matter can be settled by striking. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers adopted a passive attitude during the A. R. U. troubles, and so it is recognized that if the engineers should go out on a strike they would have to go alone. Then, too, the engineers, both individually and the brotherhood as an organization, are more conservative than other bodies of railroad employees, and while not much talk is being indulged in here it may be inferred from casual remarks that the men at the throttle are not itching to quarrel with their bread and butter just now. The big strike of thoughtful men was an object lesson and it is realized that half a loaf is better than no bread, particularly as the original loaf was a pretty big one, and, consequently, the present half is, in some respects equivalent to a moderate-sized loaf in itself. For these and other reasons a strike is not believed to be imminent.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC NOTABLES.
A batch of notables of the Southern Pacific road arrived in the city last evening on the regular overland train. The party was made up as follows: J. C. Stubbs, general freight agent, San Francisco; J. G. Schriever, traffic manager and general agent, New Orleans; S. F. B. Morse, general passenger and ticket agent, New Orleans; W. G. Netemey, general Western freight and passenger agent, Chicago, and T. H. Woodman of the passenger department, San Francisco.

HIGH-SPEED LOCOMOTIVES.
Appropriately of the first locomotive put on the Redlands run by the Southern Pacific, the results obtained last year by M. W. Buchanan, superintendent of motive power of the New York Central, from engine No. 999, when hauling the Empire State Express, when of interest. The experiments were made for the purpose of obtaining accurate data for J. A. F. Aspinwall, of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, who was "reporter" on high-speed locomotives to the International Railroad Congress. The tests were important, and the Railroad Gazette, in commenting upon the matter at the time, said that they tended to show the plain fact that the fuel used per ton-mile of total train is less than is common in the best European practices.

The following table gives the weight of the train, fuel used, etc., in the tests. The tons are of 2000 pounds:

Weight of engine and tender in working order (tons).....102	
Average weight of train, not including engine and tender (tons).....209.6	
Average weight of engine and tender (tons).....311.6	
Actual total running time, 76 hours and 12 minutes.....	3848
Total mileage without train.....	28

PHILIPS EXCURSION.
The following Philips excursion party arrived over the Southern Pacific Saturday, in charge of Manager W. S. Perkins:

H. Ringbom, H. Johnson, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Ira Hinde, Miss Anna Hinde, Miss Sadie Whitely, Cameron, Mo.; Edwin Buzard, Jamestown, Iowa; A. L. Beem, Claire Beem, Tama, Iowa; J. Thayer, Griswold, Iowa; Miss M. C. Lage, Davenport, Iowa; Mrs. Hattie Rutenberger, Charles Poffenberger, Melbourne, Iowa; Mrs. J. W. Wright, Burlington, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Gregory, Miss Nettie Gregory, Union, Iowa; W. M. Gwing, Thomas Perry, Waterloo, Iowa; Mrs. S. B. Raymond, Miss Florence Raymond, Master William Raymond, Grundy Center, Iowa; G. G. Jordan, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Harris, Miss Blanche Harris, Decora, Iowa; Dan H. Wallace, J. H. Morrison, Minneapolis; J. C. Kirkwood, Whitewater, Kan.; William B. McClary, Wichita, Kan.; Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Hise, New Washington, O.; Mrs. A. J. Kimball, Adrian, Mich.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bunn, Peoria, Ill.

APPARENT MISAPPREHENSION.
Evident Wrong Impression about the Storrs Franchise.
During the past few days the impression has obtained that the company controlling what is known as the Storrs railway franchise, does not intend to establish any railway system such as is contemplated by the terms of the franchise. This impression, however, appears to be erroneous when the facts in connection with the granting of the franchise are considered. In bidding for the franchise when it was offered for sale in the manner provided by law, the company through Mr. Storrs, its agent, offered \$250,000 for the purchase of the franchise. The company, it will be remembered, also offered to pay the owners of property on Third street a rebate sufficient to cover the cost of the company's portion of the paving, which sum was by the City Engineer computed to be \$250,000. Both these sums were paid into the city treasury and the latter amount has mostly been returned to the property-owners. The company has also given a bond in the sum of \$10,000 to secure the operation of the street railway system by next August, which is the time limit by the franchise.

FUN IN CHINATOWN.

Wong Chee Celebrates His Recent Victory.

Yesterday was a gala day with the Wong family, and the Chinese quarter on Third street was the great megal of the faction, was lavishing hospitality in celebration of his release from the charge of perjury brought against him by the Hop Sing people for his testimony at the Lee Ding trial, and the faithful from far and near had gathered to eat, drink and notably proclaim their allegiance to the family flag that floated its silken triangle over the long headquarters. Box upon box of firecrackers had been piled up before the family altar in the loss room, and all morning the heathens hung around in anxious anticipation of a great event. Cigar and pipe mingled their smoke with that of burning punks, sandalwood and flaring spiced candles, and through this eddying mist, attendant coals hurried, like silent ghosts, carrying refreshments to the hungry cousins.

At 2:30 o'clock, when the afternoon sun made the shadows fall in Ferguson alley, much activity was in evidence everywhere. Boxes were opened, gaffs were run over the balcony rail and cymbals and gong of hammered brass were brought out into the assembly-room. A man began a steady, monotonous beating on the peculiar oriental drum affected by Chinese, and the horrible din of drum, gong and cymbals that the artless heathens call music, began to wake the dead for miles around.

Soon a "gun captain" for each gaff strode out on the balcony, followed by his "gunner's mate," carrying a huge punk. They gave sharp orders. A pair of heathens with long poles like salmon spears, hooked the lines and hauled them to the rail. "Powder monkeys" rushed out with a box containing long strings of stracciatella, and the whole was swung over into the alley and the din commenced. As fast as one string burned away another would be swung off, so that for half an hour a roaring, crackling, crashing thunder echoed from the narrow alley and drew crowds of people from far and near. They thronged the alley on either side of the house as far back as Los Angeles and out into Alameda. The flat roofs and balconies all around had their occupants.

The Hop Sing retainers were seen peering over the roofs and from the screened windows of their houses.

Wong Chee was in his glory, as he stood apart on his private balcony with his wives and watched the thousands of crackers cracking out their reports. He was building up his prestige and demonstrating that, of all his countrymen, he was cock of the walk. It was a great day for the Wong family, and they exulted all the rest of the day in their triumph over their rivals.

To the Hop Sing people this celebration is a derisive defiance because of their prosecution of Wong Chee for perjury and his acquittal. They maintained a strict quiet throughout the affair, and it is doubtful, what course they will take. It is common talk among Chinese, and is said to be well known to many others that forwards are out for the lives of the leaders of the Hop Sing Tong, Charley Ah Him, Charley Ah Goon and Wah Sney. A thousand dollars is up for him, and \$500 apiece for Goon and Sney. But when it becomes necessary they propose to defend themselves if it takes half a dozen Bing on highlanders to live to keep the international.

Wong Chee is non-committal, and says the whole affair is merely a wind-up of the New Year's festivities.

"FRONT RANK" STEEL FURNACES.
Made of wrought steel and infinitely the best in the market. Handled only by Case & Smurr Stove Co., 224 and 226 South Spring street. See them.

MEALS served from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. at the Cosmopolitan Restaurant, 219-221 W. Second street.

EXCUSE ME,
But don't you need something in Men's Furnishings? A Shirt, a Suit of Underwear, a pair of Gloves, or perhaps a Collar or Necktie, perchance a Silk Vest, or better still a Mackintosh or Umbrella.

Whatever's new, whatever's fashionable, whatever's good, whatever's reliable—we have it in any range of sizes to fit "all sorts and conditions of men." Best of all, we keep down prices—5 minutes' comparison proves it. Keep the name of "Silverwood" at the top of your "want list."

Other stores might do as well, but they don't.

WE ARE CHOCK FULL
Of enthusiasm, and our store is chock full of choice goods. Our motto is, and always will be: Your money's worth or your money back.

Silverwood,
The Men's Furnisher,
124 S. SPRING ST.

Health, Beauty, Youth and Love—It takes a woman to know a woman.



Fruitura

(TRADE MARK)
A Scientific Discovery by a Woman to Cure Women.

WOMEN OF ALL AGES, ATTENTION.
MME. M. YALE, the Queen of Beauty, who has lectured in all the prominent cities of the world before vast audiences, and has been pronounced by all newspapers to be the most perfect woman in form and feature now living, speaks to the women of the world and confesses to them that the secret of her beauty lies in perfect health—and the secret of her health lies in the use of her own remedy. Among them—Fruitura—her great and wonderful tonic for curing all female ailments and building up the system. Fruitura restores all weak organs to perfect health. It cures the many complaints of women that only women know of. It restores the vitality, makes the eyes bright, the step elastic, and brings the bloom of health to the faded cheek. It renews the nerve tone and makes the flesh firm, hard and velvety. In fact, its use is the royal road to perfect health and beautiful womanhood. It cures their complaints and nervous troubles of any nature, and revives the vitality, which is lacking in all such cases for women of all ages. A discovery by a woman to cure women. Price \$1 per bottle; 6 for \$5. At druggists, or by mail.

MME. M. YALE, Chicago, Health and Beauty Specialist. REDINGTON & CO., San Francisco, wholesale druggists, are supplying the Pacific Coast with all my remedies.

Opening.
SPRING STYLES
KNOX'S
WORLD-RENOVED
Hats and Ladies' Sailors
FOR SALE ONLY AT
SIEGEL'S
Under Nadeau Hotel.

Dr. Wong's SANITARIUM
NERVOUS and CHRONIC DISEASES quickly cured without the use of poisons. Four thousand cures. Ten years in Los Angeles.
713 S. Main st., Los Angeles.

WE ARE CHOCK FULL
Of enthusiasm, and our store is chock full of choice goods. Our motto is, and always will be: Your money's worth or your money back.

Silverwood,
The Men's Furnisher,
124 S. SPRING ST.

E. C. Truesdell, D.D.S.
Artificial Teeth a Specialty. Difficult and irregular cases solicited. Gold and porcelain crowns and bridge work. Fine Gold Fillings. All work first-class in every particular.
Stimson Block, Room 132. Third and Spring sts.

Grider & Dow's
CENTRAL AVENUE TRACT.
Adjoins their celebrated Brisswaller and Adams Street Tract, and contains 60 fine building lots fronting on Central Avenue, Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, which are graded and curbed and have cement walks, shade trees planted and water piped; sandy loam soil; no mud. We have put the price so low and the terms so easy that every lot will sell within thirty days.

Grider & Dow, 109 1/2 S. Broadway.

EASTON ELDREDGE & CO.
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

Sunny Slope Ranch.

"The L. J. Rose Company, 'Limited,' of London, Owners."

Adjoining Pasadena on the East, and lying between Lamanda Park and San Gabriel, on Santa Fe and S. P. Railroads.

SELECTED ACREAGE

In subdivisions to suit purchasers, comprising both improved and unimproved land in tracts of 5, 10, 15, 20 or more acres as shall suit the convenience of purchasers.

Look over the land on this magnificent estate before you buy elsewhere.

STATIONS:

"SUNNY SLOPE," on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

"LAMANDA PARK," on the Santa Fe.

Land in full bearing—Deciduous and Citrus Fruits—we are offering on exceptionally favorable terms.

TERMS OF SALE:

One quarter cash, balance in One, Two and Three Years, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum on deferred payments.

Certificate of Title to each purchaser.

Deeds will be executed to purchasers, giving them clear fee simple title to the land, upon execution of mortgage for deferred payments, if any.

For further particulars apply to

Easton, Eldridge & Co.,

121 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES.

Or to our representative at "Sunny Slope," on the Rose Estate at "Sunny Slope Station."

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS

Sunny Slope Ranch.

"The L. J. Rose Company, 'Limited,' of London, Owners."

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The Weather.

U. S. Weather Bureau, Los Angeles, Cal., Feb. 3, 1895.—At 5 o'clock a. m., thermometer registered 30.15; at 5 p. m., 30.12. The thermometer for the corresponding hours showed 46 deg. and 60 deg. Maximum temperature, 71 deg.; minimum temperature, 44 deg. Character of weather, clear.

Barometer reduced to sea level.

Don't be a Clam.

"Oh," cried the clam with sadness, as he slowly closed his eyes, "I'm well known as a 'stick-in-the-mud.' For I never advertise."

Do not waste cast-off clothing. "Economy is the road to wealth." It also enables those already wealthy to help the destitute. Save from moth and mold your old, partially-worn clothing, children's clothing, or any garments that can be made over into children's clothing. Anything of this description left at the Times business office will be useful in supplying those much in need. No matter how small the amount you have, or how badly worn, it will be useful to those with no money to buy new. If inconvenient to send in the articles you have, get them ready, notify us, and they will be called for.

Bring your odd or waste periodicals, magazines or old books to the Times office, or leave address and they will be called for. Any will be given to the poor and unfortunate.

The Nadeau Cafe is giving a 50 cent dinner, including a bottle of Zinfandel, to all who will come to it. Private rooms if desired; also meals a la carte.

Dr. J. A. Wood has removed his office from Wilson Block, First and Spring, to the Broadway Building, No. 429 South Broadway.

Go to the Woman's Exchange, No. 326 1/2 South Broadway, for Indian baskets and Mexican drawn work. New lot just received.

All day meeting at Peniel Hall tomorrow. Dr. Chapman preaches at 10:30. Dr. J. A. Wood at 2 and Dean Phillips at night.

Kregolo & Brees, funeral directors, corner Sixth and Broadway. Open day and night. Lady attendant. Telephone No. 243.

Fifty sketches by Prof. W. L. Judson at the Art Association galleries, No. 110 West Second street. Open Tuesday next.

The spring term of St. Vincent's College, Grand avenue and Washington street, will begin on Monday, February 4.

The greatest citrus fair ever held in the State will take place in Hazard's Pavilion, February 23; ten days.

Visit the Arrowhead Hot Springs, the finest mountain resort on the Coast. See notice under hotels.

Mantels, tiles, office fittings, hardwood lumber. H. Bohman, No. 514 South Spring.

A large, well-lighted room on the third floor of Times Building for rent.

E. E. Barden, men's fine shoes exclusively. Sweet Redlands oranges at Althouse Bros. Kid gloves fitted at the Unique.

The Casan Band is coming. Cornet used at the Unique.

The City Council meets this morning. "The Evolution of the Spiritual Man" was the theme that was chosen for the First Spiritual Society to entertain those assembled at Music Hall yesterday evening.

All of the Christian Endeavor societies connected with the different churches in this city held special meetings yesterday in honor of the fourteenth anniversary of their organization.

James Darling, the contractor, states the article in The Times of yesterday in reference to the sewer connection laid by him at the Seventeenth-street school, does him an injustice. He asserts that the work was properly done, and he is prepared to prove it.

Charles Webber was picked up by Special Officer Breaker at the San Fernando-street depot late last night with a five-foot roller in his possession. As the fellow could make no explanation of the matter that he "found" the bird, and as he was cross-eyed and drunk, the officer had him jailed.

John A. Hayes, formerly a prominent miner of Wallace, Idaho, died in this city on Friday last, and was buried yesterday afternoon by the Odd Fellows' lodge of the city were present at the funeral. The remains were interred at the I.O.O.F. cemetery on Boyle street.

The beautiful funeral service of the Odd Fellows was read by John A. Donnelly, noble grand of Good Will Lodge, and Edward Hutchinson, vice-grand of Semi-Tropic Lodge.

PERSONALS.

J. M. Reid of Halifax, N. S., is among the Nadeau guests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Perrin of Lafayette, Ind., are at the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Bart Burke of Santa Cruz are registered at the Hollenbeck.

Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Monday of St. Louis are registered at the Nadeau.

Max Friedlander of Chicago, an extensive cloak and fur dealer, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Capon of Kalamazoo, Mich., are stopping at the Westminster for a few days.

John C. Beatty of New York, the Colorado River irrigator, is at the Westminster. He is accompanied by W. H. Hart, Esq., ex-Attorney-General of this State.

Among the Eastern arrivals at the Westminster yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Luther, Messrs. Freshman and Vander-veer, and T. S. Bullock of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Church of Washington, D. C.

Signal Corps Medal Shoot.

The monthly medal shooting contest of the Signal Corps, First Brigade, was held yesterday, at which the following excellent scores were made:

Sergt. Swisher, 47; Sergt. Reynolds, 46; Corp. Kinsey, 45; Corp. Washburn, 42; Private Alter, 40; Private Spillstoeser, 39; Private, Cawley, 39; Corp. Kremer, 38; Private Costerian, 36; Private Winter, 35; Private Sabine, 31.

The possible score is five points. Blunt target, distance fifty yards.

Great interest is manifested by this corps in target shooting and many of the members are rapidly developing into good shots.

Temperance Work at South Riverside.

SOUTH RIVERSIDE, Feb. 2.—Maj. E. T. Scott and wife have been conducting temperance meetings in South Riverside for week under the auspices of the pastors and churches of the town. Audiences have been large and interest increasing, and important and hopeful results have been achieved already in conversions of sinners among the citizens and signatures to the pledge.

The appropriations of the Methodist Episcopal church for foreign missions for the coming year are \$592,940, and for home \$475,295, for the debt last year, \$175,764, and miscellaneous \$119,000, making a total of \$1,365,999.

This will entitle the bearer to one copy of "Gathered Levels of Song" upon presentation at our office, and the payment of 25 cents; 100 pages of late, choice, popular songs, with music; postage 3 cents. THE TIMES, Times Bldg., First and Broadway.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Val Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A "FIEND'S" FATE.

FORTUNE CAME TO HIM ON HIS DEATH BED.

Fred Andrews Closes His Career in the County Hospital at San Francisco—A Sad Case.

The San Francisco Examiner of Saturday presents the following:

"Death closed the checkered career of Fred Andrews just when fortune had begun to smile upon him. He died yesterday morning at the City and County Hospital, and all the wealth that was due him could not have assuaged the pain and anguish of his last moments."

"He was an opium fiend, and the habit was indirectly responsible for his death, though Bright's disease is given as the cause."

"He was only a young man, not yet 30, and had he lived would have enjoyed a fortune of upward of \$250,000, bequeathed to him last November by an aunt, Mrs. E. Jeffreys of Boston."

"But the wealth came too late, for when the news reached him he was already dying."

"There is only one person left to mourn his death, a sister, Miss Nellie Andrews, who was not allowed to see him when he died, and who now lies prostrated at the house of a friend on Geary street."

"She it was who first learned of his heritage, and set about to find him, but she almost arrived too late."

"They had not seen each other since early youth, when he left his home in Boston to see something of the world, and for nearly a month she sought him."

"Letters were sent to all large cities in the Union, and one was received by the Chief of Police in this city on the day before Christmas. His investigation resulted in finding Andrews at the hospital, and word was immediately sent to his sister."

"As that time the victim of the drug was nearly gone, but the hope of seeing his sister again revived his waning strength, and he fought death bitterly. She was delayed for a long time at Minneapolis, and only arrived last Sunday."

"After registering at the Baldwin she hurried to the hospital, and met her brother. The meeting was a very pathetic one, and the excitement undoubtedly hastened the brother's end. He was so changed that she did not know him."

"He was told of the fortune that awaited him upon his return to health, but he declined it, would give the whole heritage for the drug which the doctors denied him."

"Thursday night the physicians told her he could not last long. He, too, seemed to realize that the end was near, but he struggled hard against it. Knowing, however, that it must come sooner or later, he asked his sister to send for a notary public to draw up his will. His request was granted, and he signed over all his rights to the fortune that had come too late, to his sister. A few hours later he passed away."

"Andrews formerly lived in this city, and was known to the police as a 'mac' and morphine fiend. The fellow was well educated, and possessed considerable talent as an artist, but he was a slave to the deadly drug, which undermined his health and impaired his mind. He was arrested a number of times, but always had plenty of money, and could not be kept in jail. He finally left for San Francisco some months ago, which city he made his home up to the time of his death."

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Matters to be Acted on at Today's Meeting.

Unless a good deal of time is spent in oratory it looks as if the business before the City Council today might be disposed of in a short time.

The Buildings' Committee has had estimates made of the cost of changing the heating system in the City Hall so the building may be warmed by steam, and also of introducing oil consumption for the boiler. According to the estimates the heating system can be changed for about \$125, and the fuel consumption from coal to oil for about \$150. It is expected the committee will recommend the change be made. It is believed a large saving to the city can be accomplished by the use of crude oil instead of coal.

The Council has not yet elected either a plumbing inspector or a meat inspector and, judging from the tie vote which was decided last week from an attempt to proceed to such election, it looks as if nothing further would be done about it till President Teed returns from his trip to Honolulu.

It is expected some action will be taken in the matter of having printed the municipal reports which under the city charter are required to be presented to the City Council at its second regular meeting in December.

Tan Players Captured.

Lee Fook and Quong Chong, two devotees of fan tan, were carried by Officer Blackburn yesterday from an attempt to proceed to such election, it looks as if nothing further would be done about it till President Teed returns from his trip to Honolulu.

There was a crowd of them playing, but the rest gave leg bail and got away. The heaviest put up \$50 apiece for their appearance at 1:30 p. m. today in Justice Owens' court, and were allowed to depart.

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FOR BEAUTY

For comfort, for improvement of the complexion, use only Pilsbury's Powder; there is nothing equal to it.

Believed of His Artillery.

J. A. Dobbins has been in the habit of allowing the butt of a hefty thirty-eight-caliber revolver to prop up his coat-tail in the region of his right hip pocket, but yesterday, at 5 a. m. Officer Harris, fresh from Chinatown, and an adept in locating traveling artillery, stood up the citizen whose gun was "too much in evidence, and as he could not show a Mayor's permit, he was duly incarcerated for carrying a concealed weapon. Twenty-five dollars had secured his temporary release from limbo."

TO RALPHONIERS FREE.

An essay on "Health." F. E. Browne, No. 314 South Spring.

HAVING greatly extended our plant for the manufacture of French-plate mirrors, we are therefore able to execute all orders promptly. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. We also make beveled and mirrored plates at prices that will suit you. H. Raphael & Co., No. 149 South Spring street.

BEAUTIFUL SPRING MILLINERY. Ladies' ladies! I have found it—cheap rent and good location. No. 312 South Spring street, just below Ramona Hotel. Looking you for your kind patronage while upstairs, and inviting you all to call at my new store, where I will continue to cut high prices. Mrs. C. Bosch.

SPECIAL attention given to commercial lunches from 11 to 2:30 at Cosmopolitan Restaurant, 219-221 W. Second street.

HARP & SAMSON, funeral directors, No. 126 South Spring street. Tel. No. 123.

TRY our Columbian jump coal, \$3 per ton, delivered to any part of the city. Banning Company, No. 223 South Spring street.

A QUICK, clean service, with prices to suit, at the Cosmopolitan Restaurant, 219-221 W. Second street.

MONDAY, FEB. 4

Big Underwear Sale.



This is the last sale of Underwear for this season. If you need anything in Underwear, either ladies or misses come in today and examine these bargains. If after you have examined any of these goods you are not satisfied that they are genuine bargains, bring them back and we will refund you the money. The following prices for today only:

Ladies' winter-weight Combination Suits, were \$1.35..... 69c
Ladies' all-wool Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, were 75c..... 47c
Ladies' Maco Combination Suits, were \$1.50..... 96c
Children's Combination Suits, deeded, were 80c..... 64c

THE Arcade

LADIES' FURNISHERS,

165 N. Spring st. Opp. Old Courthouse

E. L. DOHENY, Manager. GEO. J. OWENS, Sup't.

Doheny, Cannon & Owens Oil Co., Fuel Oil..

In any quantity at market

prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Our oil contains no Benzine, naphtha or other dangerous explosives. We furnish—

Water-Heating, Brewery, Los Angeles Cold Storage Co., Cudahy Packing Co., and many other consumers, to whom we refer. Can be burned with any style of burner.

Telephone 1472. Wells and office, or Douglas and West State Streets

Union Iron Works,

Ship and Engine Builders,

Electrical Machinery,

Mining Machinery,

Boilers, Tanks, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

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Boys' Clothing at prices which will clothe the little men for little money.

We buy Boys' Clothing for instant cash; we are the only retailers of boys' wear in this city who have a buyer on the New York market 365 days in the year. We have upward of fifty departments, consequently goods are handled here with the very least selling expense. Is it any wonder that our prices on boys' clothing are from \$1 to \$2 the garment less than clothing-store figures?

Duffy's Malt Whiskey, 73c.

At \$2.95—Boys' Suits.

All wool, dark and medium colors, in double and single color effects, this lot comprises our entire line which has been retained at \$2.95 and the sizes are from 4 to 16 years.

At \$3.50—Boys' Suits.

Immense variety of boys' knee pants, high grade suits, comprising chevrons, worsters, cashmeres and tweeds, such as retailed so late as last month at \$4.50, \$5 and \$6 the suit.

At \$4.95—Boys' Suits.

Elegantly tailored reefer suits, in dark and medium color effects, beautifully trimmed and made in the best possible manner; would be extremely choice even at \$7 or \$7.50 the suit.

At \$5—Long Pants Suits.

This is the last lot of long pants suits we have in the house; our business hereafter will be confined to knee pants suits only; \$9 and \$12 were the prevailing prices for these goods last month.

Canadian Club Whisky \$1.15

At 50c—Boys' Waists.

Quite a liberal lot of boys' percale shirtwaists with ruffled collars, cuffs and jabot in light and dark colorings; last week these were marked \$1 the waist.

At \$2.45—Boys' Overcoats.

Cape coats for boys from 4 to 15 years of age in very pretty, serviceable medium colorings; the actual values of these are \$5 the coat.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

Ladies' Suits and Jackets At Less Than the Cost of Making.

Every garment sold the same season that it is made. No carrying over dead stock in this business. Our San Francisco factory is now busily engaged upon our spring productions. In another month we shall have to have the space now occupied for these goods. The business necessities of the case throw the price balances strongly in your favor.

At \$3.50—Ladies' Jackets.

In various handsome colorings and qualities of plain cloths, plainly but splendidly made. These same garments found friends a week since at \$7 and \$8 each.

Pierces' Golden Medical Discovery, 85c.

At \$5—Ladies' Jackets.

The newest cloths, the newest modes in making, the most desirable color tinges. Every garment made and pressed by men tailors. Such suits as you have seen the season through at \$10, \$12 and \$14.

At \$10—Ladies' Long Coats.

The extremes of good taste, style, and rich coloring effects are brought together in this lot of garments. Such tailoring you have never seen in real Scotch cheviot suits, full tailor made, and trimmed in full. To say that these suits would be cheap at \$20 is to speak with great modernness.

At \$10—Ladies' Suits.

Very elegant tan Prince Albert suits in stripes and plain cloth of color; these goods have been selling at \$20 the yard, and \$10 the suit, and full dress pattern of eight yards.

Hoff's Malt Extract, E. & M., 20c.

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The Domestic Department offers unusual values for this week.

No wide-awake house-keeper should spend \$1 in Linens without posting herself on prices as we make them. The values which confront the advertiser and the buyer in this department are legion. The prices below may just hint to you of how great a saving can be made here. The strength of these offerings consists in the goodness of the materials, the quality of the work, the quality of the price.

At \$1—Table Linens.

Perfectly magnificent quality of bleached German damask, two liberal yards broad; six distinct designs, and napkins may be found to match it desired; such damask usually sold at \$1.25 the yard.

At 12c—Flannellettes.

Daintily modeled stripes and checks in beautiful light colorings for house waists and wrappers; this offering comprises the advance guard of the spring styles, worth 15c the yard.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, 60c.

At 50c—All-wool Flannel.

An altogether splendid quality of scarlet all-wool flannel, full 36 inches broad, soft and fine as flannel can be; 75c the yard was last week's price.

Carlsbad Salt, 60c.

At 12c—English Sakers.

Very handsome new designs on dark grounds, 50 styles or more to select from; really a very excellent lot of that is worth 15c the yard.

Wampole's Cod Liver Oil 60c

At \$1.60 the Suit.

Very handsome gray cheviot suit, 50 styles or more to select from; really a very excellent lot of that is worth 15c the yard.

Hoff's Malt Extract, E. & M., 20c.

A. HAMBURGER & SONS.

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